

PEACE WITH POLES ONLY SOVIET TRUCE

Letter From Gen. Petine Suggested Armistice to Attack Again.

PLANNED DRIVE IN APRIL

Trotsky Replied Favoring It, but Proposed to Set Move for May.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau.

A peace signed at Riga will only be a truce as far as the Russian Soviets are concerned, and Poland is trusting to the new French alliance just entered into to repel Trotsky's offensive, which is sure to be launched in the spring despite all of Moscow's assurances of pacific intentions. That is the conclusion drawn this morning by the *Ecclaireur*, which is close to the Government. The newspaper publishes secret Soviet military documents pointing to what seems an unbreakable duplicity on the part of the Soviets.

The most important of these documents is a letter dated Kharkoff, August 23, 1920, from the headquarters of the Russian southwest army, of which Gen. Petine is chief of the general staff. This letter demanded an immediate conclusion of an armistice, or even peace, if a debacle was to be avoided.

"A truce of from four to six months is indispensable if our position is not to collapse," the letter states. "It will permit us to liquidate the Crimean front so that when April comes we will have only the Polish front left and a solid central base ready for operations. Our army then will include 900,000, of which 600,000 can be hurled against Poland, the concentration to be along the right bank of the Dnieper River so as to enable us to make a decisive stroke against Lemberg and Warsaw."

Gen. Petine at the same time wrote to Trotsky asking that he be advised as to what decisions the Soviets would take. Less than a fortnight later, Trotsky replied: "The Soviet realizes the justice of your report except that it believes the term must be extended until May. All possible measures are being taken to realize wishes, and we are hoping for the fullest success."

It was simultaneous with the writing of this letter that Moscow agreed to talk of a definite peace with Poland, even coming to demand on railroad rights to Prussia in order to get the negotiations in full swing before Gen. Petine's forces would be utterly crushed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The controversy between Lithuania and Poland over a plebiscite in Vilna will be carried to the forthcoming London conference of Premier. The Polish Government informed the League of Nations, according to advice to the State Department to-day, that it cannot compel Gen. Zeilgousky, now holding Vilna, to demobilize his troops as a first step toward a plebiscite.

OTTOMAN DEBT GOLD RECEIVED IN PARIS

Taken to Berlin When Turkey Entered the War.

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The mystery surrounding 75,000,000 marks in gold specie and ingots which arrived here in sealed cars from Berlin last Saturday and was transported to the Bank of France was cleared to-day by the announcement that the shipment was of gold belonging to the Ottoman Debt Commission, which was seized and taken to Berlin when Turkey entered the world war.

The gold has been turned over to the Reparations Commission, which probably will return it to the new Ottoman Debt Commission for the interest payments defaulted during the war.

THINKS DROP IN FOOD LIKELY TO CONTINUE

British Minister Says Fall Is Not Based on Superfluity.

LONDON, February 8.—Speaking to-day with regard to the drop in food prices, Charles A. McCurdy, the Food Minister, declared that the present decline, as far as he could judge, would be likely to continue for a considerable time.

"It is not based on any superfluity of stocks in the hands of retailers or local conditions in any country," Mr. McCurdy added. "It is a worldwide fall which starts in the great prairies of northern hemisphere, where the world's wheat crop is mainly grown. The results of investigations made by my department show that within the last three months there has been a decrease in prices of more than 6 per cent. in groceries and almost 20 per cent. in provisions."

KAMCHATKA REGARDED AS WAR BASE FOR U. S.

Lenine Is Said to Have Been So Informed by American.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Russian Soviet authorities were told by an American millionaire that the United States wanted Kamchatka as a Asiatic base in case of a war between the United States and Japan, according to an utterance made by Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier.

Asserting that the proposed treaty conceding Kamchatka is part of a scheme to utilize the bourgeois capital to accelerate the country's industrial development, Lenine is quoted as having said:

"An American multimillionaire who has been here spoke very frankly about the motives of the treaty, namely, that America desires to have a base in Asia in case of war with Japan. This millionaire said that if we should sell Kamchatka to America he would promise us such enthusiasm on the part of the population of the United States that the American Government will immediately recognize the Soviet Government in Russia."

"But if, on the other hand, we only lease it, the enthusiasm would be less. He is on his way to America to report the Soviet Government is not half as weak as it has been painted."

Mr. Lenine declared that the granting of concessions did not mean peace, but an industrial war.

The concessions said by Washington B. Vanderbilt to be for his syndicate were located in Kamchatka.

LLOYD GEORGE DEFENDS COALITION IN HOUR OF PERIL

Pleads for Political Unity in Face of Most Terrible Blow Ever Dealt to World, While Gigantic Events Are in the Making.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—"We are engaged in a terrible task," said Premier Lloyd George in a speech to the Welsh National Liberal Council, in which he defended the Coalition Government and pleaded ardently for a continuance of political unity. "It is something more important than defending myself and my administration."

He asked whether any one could say that the need for unity had passed and exclaimed: "If some one could tell me that the danger is past—some one with authority, some one with vision, some one whose word we could take—I should be so glad that I would sign my resignation to-morrow."

A world reeling under the most terrible blow ever dealt was the way he described the situation of to-day. Gigantic events were in the making, and old factional fights among the various parties could not be resurrected until the peril was over.

Alluding to Ireland, he said the coalitionists had given Ireland a greater

measure of home rule than either Gladstone or Asquith had proposed. "But," he added, "they say they won't take it. They must have an Irish Republic, an Irish army, an Irish navy. They won't get it, and if they don't get it, we are told, they will kill our policemen, our soldiers—not in open fighting, but hiding in homes, walking as respectable tenant farmers or swagging along the road until they come to a hiding place, where they find rifles, passing perhaps the very policemen they are about to murder, as though they were innocent men."

"Are we to allow that sort of thing to be done without protecting the people we are sending there? (Cries of 'No!') There is no issue between us and our political opponents on home rule. We have gone one better than the Gladstonian home rule."

"There is an issue about setting up an independent country by our very gates—by the places where submarines used to lurk and sink our ships and endanger our commerce and the life of the nation. There is an issue as to whether the policemen and soldiers who are there uphold the honor of our flag or are to be shot down by men who lurk in houses. I know of no other issue."

FEISAL PROTESTS AGAINST MANDATES

Says Those for Mesopotamia and Palestine Violate Pledges Given.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Emir Feisal, former King of Syria, in behalf of his father, King Hussein, of the Hodejaz, has protested to the British Government against the mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, contending that they are not in accordance with the pledges given to Hussein by the British Government.

The Arabs, he adds, do not object to help from Great Britain and desire the continuance of the alliance existing during the war. He suggests that the great expenditure Britain is making might be saved "by helping the Arabs to form a government of their own under British advisors for the territories in question."

Such a solution, he urges, would realize the Arab aspirations, meet the approval of the British taxpayer and redeem the pledges of the British Government.

"The Arabs, in return, do not expect a subsidy," says the Prince, "but merely a Government loan guaranteed by the riches of Mesopotamia, which will soon become a second Egypt."

LONDON, Feb. 8. (Jewish Telegraph Agency).—Emir Feisal uttered a warning to the world to-day and particularly to those interested in the Near East, that there will be no peace in the Near East until the Arab aspirations are fully realized.

Of the present situation in Palestine, he said: "The Arabic world is in a state of dissatisfaction and embitterment. Not one of the Arab aspirations, not one of the pledges made to the Arabs in Palestine has up to the present been redeemed. Two years ago I said to the Zionist leader, Dr. Weizmann: 'Only if the Arab claims are fulfilled will quiet and order reign in the East and peace and harmony prevail between the Jews and the Arabs. Otherwise, if the Arabs do not receive what they consider they are rightly entitled to in the way of independence and national freedom, the Zionists will also be unable to retain their peace.'"

"Remember well. We Arabs are a vindictive race. We are true and faithful to our friends. But when the Arabs discover that their friends have been disloyal to them they must revenge themselves. "Some day we shall achieve our national aims. What I ask of the Zionists is cooperation and support at this fateful moment. This will be of no harm to the Zionists and the Zionist cause. If the Arabs achieve that which they demand, friendship and peace will be secured between the two peoples. This is why I speak so plainly to you. I want to impress upon your people that there will be trouble if our hopes fail."

"Do not speak at this moment of a Jewish Palestine," he continued. "Do not anticipate the future. To-day in Palestine you are not more than from eight to ten per cent. of the population. You cannot come to the Arabs, who have lived there for centuries, and say to him: 'Go away. Leave your land, because we Jews want to establish ourselves here.' "What I agreed upon with Dr. Weizmann was that the Arab and the Jew should have equal rights in Palestine; that a Palestinian nationality should be established, granting the Jew and the Arab the same standing. We Arabs have always lived in peace with you. We have never deprived you of your rights. What we, therefore, ask of you is, 'Do not demand dominance to-day when you are only a handful in Palestine.'"

AUSTRALIA'S MANDATE NOW MADE PUBLIC

Japan's Opposition to Discrimination Also Published.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Australia's mandate for the former German islands in the Pacific south of the Equator is published this morning.

The League of Nations Council also publishes Japan's declaration relative to the category of mandates and Article 22 of the peace treaty. Japan foregoes the insertion of the clause respecting equal trading opportunities, but this, says the declaration, should not be considered a concession by Japan, which submits that the Japanese are subject to discriminatory and disadvantageous treatment in the mandated territories and that Japanese subjects, rights and interests there should be fully respected.

NEW CARDINALS WILL INCLUDE ONE AMERICAN

Two Germans Certain to Get Red Hat.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The new Cardinals who are to be created at the coming Consistory will include one American, probably two Italians and one Spaniard. Mgr. Karl Joseph Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, and Dr. Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, will get the red hat.

MENNONITES ISSUE APPEAL.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Mennonites here issued an appeal to-day for funds to aid the emigration of entire communities from the Ukraine to the American continent.

CAPITAL IS AMAZED AT LONDON WARNING

American Embassy Asked to Confirm Statement of British Official.

'PREPOSTEROUS' — COLBY

Secretary Says Relations With Great Britain Are Not Strained.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau.

The United Press despatch from London to-day quoting an unnamed British Government official as stating at the British Foreign Office that the relations between Great Britain and America are strained and the two countries are "treading the path that leads to war" caused amazement among members of Congress and Administration officials.

The report was generally discredited, although it was told with such circumstantial detail that an inquiry has been addressed to the American Embassy at London asking for corroboration or denial.

Secretary Colby refused utterly to believe that any statement of the kind reported had been made by the official representative of the British Government.

"The report as it reaches me seems utterly preposterous. I cannot credit it," was his only comment.

Referring to the British Government official who is said to have made the statement a high official of the State Department said:

"Unofficial reports have reached the State Department that Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, who is now on a visit to Germany, is the official who is supposed to have issued the warning."

Mr. Colby stated with the utmost positiveness that the relations between the United States and Great Britain were not strained. Members of Congress were equally insistent that there was nothing on the international horizon to justify such an assertion.

Among America's officials and members of Congress there is a general feeling that any difficulty between Great Britain and the United States which might lead to a break would be unthinkable, and if it occurred might well lead to the destruction of Western civilization.

There is no effort to disguise the fact that several incidents have occurred since the late war which have not tended to make the relations between the two countries more amiable. The chief offence against the susceptibilities of the British people perhaps has been the American attitude toward the Irish question. The American attitude on many important questions, among them the refusal to enter into the League of Nations, is at variance with the British policy. The American Government has also taken a definite attitude of opposition to the British interpretation of the mandate for Mesopotamia. It has been critical of the reparations agreement and it has suggested a policy unacceptable to Great Britain relative to unified action toward Russia.

This possible tension has been accentuated by suggestions that the Panama Canal tolls be repealed for United States coastwise ships; that another American Canal might be constructed to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic; that the American Merchant Marine might become a dangerous competitor of the British; and that the United States purposes to equalize her naval power with that of Great Britain.

GERMANS AGREE TO GO TO LONDON CONFERENCE

But Acceptance Has Proviso of Counter-Proposals.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, to-day handed to the French Chargé d'Affaires the following note announcing the Government's acceptance of the invitation to take part in the approaching conference in London on reparations.

"With reference to the conversations between the French Ambassador and the German Foreign Minister the German Government accepts the invitation conveyed to it by the Ambassador and will on March 1 send qualified delegates to London, provided the negotiations are based on proposals which the German Government reserves to itself the right to lay before the conference."

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Foreign Office to-day received Germany's reply accepting the invitation to the London conference. The invitation was accepted on the understanding that any proposals the Germans desire to make will be heard. French officials interpret this to mean that Germany intends to make counter proposals.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Feb. 8.—Premiers of the various German States have agreed to urge the Berlin Government to refuse compliance with the allied demands as formulated by the Supreme Council in Paris two weeks ago. This became known when Dr. von Kahr, Premier of Bavaria, returned from Berlin where he took part in the conference of Federal Premiers on Germany's attitude regarding the allied note.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Royal Institution of Great Britain has awarded the Actonian prize to Dr. George Ellery Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Astronomical Observatory near Pasadena, Cal., in recognition of his work in studying solar phenomena.

URGES REPARATIONS IN RAW MATERIALS

Continued from First Page.

euphemistic reference to Dr. Simons during the course of his Birmingham speech had a solid foundation. He is convinced Dr. Simons is trying honestly to bring about a settlement of the indemnity problems, just as he tried—and succeeded—in suppressing Hugo Stinnes, German industrial leader, and other extremists of both the Right and the Left and making Germany fulfill the coal decisions made at the Spa conference last July, when Germany loudly denounced the terms imposed as utterly impossible of fulfillment. It was at Dr. Simons's own request that more time was allowed Germany to appear at the London conference.

Inspired statements here show that the total indemnity sum, when freed from interest charges and the stated terms of capital obligations, represents actually much less than the Germans some months ago contemplated the necessity of paying. While it is not admitted officially, it is known that steps are being taken to bring about a settlement of the reparations problem.

On the other hand, the bulk of allied criticism of the reparations agreement rests on the ground that Premier Lloyd George is not searching German pockets. The Government's answer to this criticism is a characteristic one: "Show us something that is better and that is practical."

The Paris agreement is defended not as a perfect retribution for Germany but as the best retribution available. The settlement is admittedly a compromise which does not cover all the divergent angles. Downy street spokesmen, for instance, who sought to produce a sure ground upon which future international finances, including allied financial relations with the United States, might be based, admit that in its capitalized sum and yearly payments the German indemnity will be less than what the Allies will have to pay to settle what is owed to the United States.

Police at Carnival Ball Arrest Bavarian Nobles

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—While a distinguished company, composed mainly of members of the former Royal Court of Bavaria, was holding a carnival ball in a Munich hotel in defiance of an order prohibiting carnival celebrations, the police appeared and stopped the ball. According to the *Lokalanzeiger* the entire company, which included several former princes and princesses, were taken on foot to the police station for identification.

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BLOW TO SINN FEIN IN BISHOP'S STAND

Mgr. Cohalan of Cork Denies Situation Is Parallel to That of Belgium.

AID TO CONSERVATIVES

Pastoral Seen as a Force for a Constitutional Course in Southern Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—Conservative Irish here to-day predicted that the stand taken by Bishop Cohalan of Cork in his Lenten pastoral will constitute a tremendous force for lining up southern Ireland in a constitutional course under the Home Rule act with a view to making the best of it. Also it was declared that the Bishop's pastoral will be a blow against the extremists, who of late have shown signs of working out their own policy, despite the feelings of the clergy, which was best illustrated by Father Michael O'Flanagan, who got the peace talk well on and was summarily advised he must not, under any circumstances, do anything which had not first been endorsed by the Sinn Fein.

The few hours which have intervened since Bishop Cohalan's Lenten pastoral was issued have been enough to win appreciable sympathy with his stand in Ireland, with the result that there is to-day in Dublin a decidedly healthier atmosphere and a feeling of optimism, it being felt that some adjustment is possible under the Bishop's policy which will end the reign of terror.

Bishop Cohalan in his pastoral broke down the Sinn Fein propaganda which drew a parallel between the case of Ireland and that of Belgium under German military rule. For a long time the Sinn Fein have been making much of this parallel, quoting Cardinal Mercier's pastoral to the Belgians during the war that "the invading power has no lawful authority, and, therefore, in your soul and conscience you owe it neither respect nor confidence nor obedience."

Bishop Cohalan's analysis denies that there exists any parallel between Belgium and Ireland and infers that the situation in Ireland is the same as though Connaught and Munster were to declare a Republic. He says:

"However we may desire a position of absolute independence for our country, we cannot hold that the Dail Eireann proclamation constituted Ireland a 'sovereign State.'"

Irishmen point out that Bishop Cohalan's conclusions make it clear that he denies the original hypothesis of the Sinn Fein that Ireland is a separate nation like Belgium, and many moderates to-day feel that his letter will assume something of the importance of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral, but in quite a different way. However, owing to his high ecclesiastical office, his voice is certain to carry weight in Ireland.

BELGIAN BUDGET READY.

Totals More Than 5,500,000,000 Francs for the Year.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—The Minister of Finance introduced the budget in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. It totals more than 5,500,000,000 francs. It shows a deficit of 4,500,000,000 francs. The expenditures for reparations will amount to nearly 5,000,000,000 francs.

"The Allies have no intention of sitting at the German customs houses and adding for their own benefit the 12 per cent. tax on every article exported from Germany, as the impression abroad seems to be," an official said. "The 12 per cent. is not a tax at all, but is merely taken as an index of Germany's prosperity and measures the amount of the additional annuities Germany must pay, but not necessarily to be paid by German exporters themselves."

"Germany enjoys the same latitude in paying a variable indemnity as a fixed indemnity and can relieve her exporters of the entire burden if she sees fit to take the necessary measures, such as increasing her per capita taxation or by inaugurating tobacco and liquor monopolies. It is unfortunate that other countries like America interpreted the 12 per cent. levy as an export tax."

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WILL RECOGNIZE SAAYEDRA. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The State Department announced to-day that formal recognition would be extended to-morrow to the Government of President Gutierrez Guerra of Bolivia, was overthrown by military coup d'etat last July 11.

to the department said that the Government of Argentina, Brazil and Chile also would accord recognition to the Bolivian Government to-morrow. The Government of President Gutierrez Guerra of Bolivia was overthrown by military coup d'etat last July 11.

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Fur Coats

\$3500 RICH KOLINSKY CAPE	\$1600
\$1950 DARK GREY SQUIRREL WRAP	\$1000
(Three tier effect)	
\$1450 HUDSON SEAL WRAPS	\$595
(45" length, beaver or skunk collars)	
\$1250 SMART MOLE WRAP	\$500
\$895 HUDSON SEAL AND NUTRIA DAY COAT	\$325
\$650 HUDSON SEAL SHORT WRAP COAT	\$295
(Taupe lynx collar)	
\$450 FRENCH SEAL DAY COAT	\$250
(36" length)	
\$495 SHORT MOLE CAPE	\$225
(Kolinsky squirrel trimmed)	



Just time

All departments of the National American Bank (including the Safe Deposit Vault) are open 'till 6 o'clock in the evening. If you, one of our depositors, found yourself in the Grand Central Terminal short of funds at 5:35 P. M.—about 20 minutes before train time—you would still have time to cash